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CARLISLE GIVES MORE TIME.

The Secretary of the Treasury Issues Another Midnight Surprise.

Accepted Bidders on Bonds Given the Privilege of Paying in Instalments.

Twenty Per Cent Required as a First Payment, and Ten Per Cent Each Fifteen Days After.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SMALL BANKS.

The Privilege Is Accorded Accepted Bidders of Paying Full Amount, When Their Entire Bid Will Be Allotted Them.

By Julius Chambers.
Washington, Jan. 15.—This regime will go down in history as the "midnight Administration." Again, for the fourth time within a fortnight, it has sent out important statements and documents at the unholiest hour when he dead are supposed to walk abroad.

To-night, forced by the hundred and more official opinions expressed in the Journal this morning, Secretary Carlisle walked into the offices of the two press associations at 12 o'clock, with a circular modifying the conditions on which bidders may pay for the bonds of the new issue. It is a concession of the greatest importance, and being directly on the lines indicated in the Journal's interviews, is a decided public benefit.

The recent visit of prominent bankers to Washington has had something to do with

this extension of time for making payments of the bonds. The bankers have also demonstrated in communication to the Secretary that the requirements for payments prescribed in his circular would inevitably produce a contraction of the currency. This congestion, it has been conceded, would be only temporary, but the financial condition of the country is such that even a short contraction of the currency would work hardship.

Under the law, national banks in cities like New York must maintain a reserve equal to one-fourth of their capital. The general practice of the banks is to hold their gold as reserve, or at least as a large proportion of it. In order to purchase bonds under the pending call the banks must use their gold, but the coin must be immediately replaced by other currency. In short, the banks must lock up amounts of greenbacks or other currency equivalent to the sums of gold paid into the United States Treasury. In the aggregate it is estimated that about fifty or sixty millions of money now in circulation would be thus locked up for a time. With the view of preventing this contraction, Secretary Carlisle has issued his statement, granting further time for the payments for the bonds.

The new midnight circular is as follows:
Treasury Department.
Office of the Secretary.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1896.
Treasury circular (No. 3, 1896), dated January 6, 1896, inviting proposals for the purchase of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) of United States four per cent bonds, is hereby so modified that, after the payment of the first installment of twenty per cent with accrued interest, as required in said circular, the remainder of the amount bid may be paid in instalments of ten per cent each and ac-

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The chief dependence of those liable to said bonds is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

BALFOUR DEFIANT AND THE KAISER IN A RAGE.

Salisbury's Nephew Throws Down the Gauntlet to the Kaiser.

No Foreign Interference with Suzerainty Over the Transvaal Will Be Permitted.

England Was Never Better Prepared for War Than She Is at Present.

EXTENDING THE OLIVE BRANCH.

It Would Be Civil War if Great Britain and the United States Fought—A Doctrine Should Be Asserted Making It Impossible.

London, Jan. 15.—At a meeting in Manchester this evening, over which he presided, Arthur J. Balfour, first Lord of the Treasury, made incidental mention of Emperor William of Germany, which was greeted by his hearers with groans and hoots.

Mr. Balfour admitted, with sorrow and reluctance, that the concert of action of the European powers, had failed to introduce reforms in the government of Turkey, without which he feared it would be impossible to hope for an early settlement of the Eastern question.

Referring to the Transvaal difficulty, Mr. Balfour declared that he could not discuss the gravity of the offence of those who would be arraigned for their operations in the South African Republic, but he could say he was sure that those who were responsible for the movement there were not guided by mean, sordid motives.

NO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

The Government, he said, was of the opinion that it was impossible for affairs in the Transvaal to reach a satisfactory condition while its government was founded upon so artificial and inequitable a basis as it is at present. The outsiders, who are vastly in the majority, paying the greater portion of the taxes, and not having the smallest share in the government, President Krueger, Mr. Balfour admitted, had displayed great generosity and political wisdom, and he hoped, therefore, that the promised reforms would not be delayed longer than was necessary. It was beyond question that the Transvaal Republic was free in the administration of its internal affairs, but its external affairs were subject to the control of Great Britain. Call it suzerainty or by any other name, there was no mistaking this fact, and that foreign interference will not be permitted.

At this point the speaker was interrupted by prolonged cheers.

Nevertheless, Mr. Balfour said, he was not aware that any foreign country was prepared to dispute the doctrine.

The statement was greeted with renewed cheers.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

Touche upon the Venezuela dispute, Mr. Balfour said the people of the United States of America appeared to suspect Great Britain of running counter to the Monroe doctrine. He stated upon this doctrine, construing it to the effect that the American continent must not be regarded as a field for European colonization, and that European nations were not entitled to interfere in the domestic affairs of the New World, and said that the United States and Great Britain concurred in this construction.

He was not aware, he continued, that there had been any change of mind, and did not believe it would be possible to find an individual in the country who was desirous of what is known as a forward policy in America. Great Britain was content, and always had been content, to do the best for the colonies she possessed there, and did not wish to interfere with other States or to acquire more territory. He believed that if the Venezuelan Government had requested British protection the honor would have been declined by every statesman namable. He referred respectively to the long duration of the boundary dispute, to Lord Salisbury's dispatch, to the progress of compiling documents relating to the matter here and to the appointment of a United States Commission

to determine the boundary, and added that it would be hard indeed if the common sense of the Anglo-Saxon race was unable to settle any dispute without war. (Cheers).

DOES NOT LIKE JINGOISM.

Mr. Balfour said he had been deeply and painfully impressed with the different manner in which war is regarded in England as compared with the view apparently taken of it by some sections of the American population. War with the United States of America appeared to himself, and doubtless to his hearers also, to be enveloped with the unnatural horror of a civil war, which, with any nation, is a terror to be avoided at all costs except dishonor. Beyond their common ancestry, language and civilization, he believed that the British people had a pride of race which embraced every English-speaking community in the world and an Anglo-Saxon patriotism.

He admitted with sorrow that such feelings, judging from the newspaper articles on the subject, were not shared by a large section of the American people, who appeared to regard a war with England as a thing to be lightly indulged in, an exhilarating exercise, a gentle stimulus. This distressing and horrible view, he declared, he could not believe was the permanent adoption of any large section of the people of the United States.

Mr. Balfour dwelt at length upon the sentimental aspect of the question and said he trusted and believed the day would come when better statesmen in authority and more fortunate than even Monroe would assert a doctrine between English-speaking peoples under which war would be impossible. (Cheers).

NO REASON TO BE AFRAID.

He deprecated the pessimistic view taken of the future by some, and did not believe that public opinion on either side of the Atlantic or in Europe would permit the outbreak of war. Moreover, he could not see that England had cause for a quarrel with any nation on the face of the globe.

England, Mr. Balfour said, did not desire anybody's territory, and had no wish to interfere with any existing interest, but if war must come he did not think she had any reason to be afraid. He did not believe there had been a moment in the recent history of the Empire when it was a better fighting machine than it is at present.

In concluding his speech Mr. Balfour alluded to the increase in the navy and said he believed that it would not be called into action, but if by any mischance the people of England should be called upon to fight for their country he did not believe that the issue of the conflict would be diminished glory or diminished power of the British Empire.

Upon the conclusion of his speech Mr. Balfour was enthusiastically and repeatedly cheered by his hearers.

NO BUFFER STATE IN SIAM.

Mekong River Will Be the Boundary Between French and British Territory.

Paris, Jan. 15.—It is believed here that by the terms of the settlement of the Mekong dispute the Government of Great Britain agrees upon the Mekong River as the boundary of British and French territory from the north of Siam to the frontier of China, and that there shall no longer be any question as to a buffer State, the Upper Mekong in Siam becoming the sole buffer between the territory of Great Britain and France.

This settlement is regarded as proof of the friendly relations between France and England.

A FEW MILES FROM COOMASSIE.

King Prempeh Will Not Fight the British Expeditionary Force to Ashanti.

London, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle, British West Africa, says that the British expedition sent against Ashanti has arrived at a point within twelve miles of Coomassie, the Ashanti capital.

King Prempeh, the dispatch says, has said that he will not fight the British force, but will await the arrival of the expedition at Coomassie, when he will confer with its commander, Colonel Sir Francis Scott.

Wilhelm Says London Papers Publish Willful Prevarications.

He Will Deny an Official Contradiction from the English Government.

Germany Has Not Backed Down from Its Position in the Transvaal Question.

SITUATION IS GRAVER THAN EVER.

The Advocates of an Aggressive Colonial Policy Will Present a Bill in the Reichstag Providing for a Marine Station in East Africa.

By Walter Jaeger.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—According to the Government papers the Transvaal dispute is now more serious than ever.

The Kaiser is in a rage and the German press indignant over what is termed the wilful prevarication of the British press.

It did look during the past few days as if the situation had suddenly assumed a pacific character, but this only presented a phase of the more phlegmatic and thoughtful temperament of the Germans, as compared with that of the English public.

It is well understood on the Leipzigerstrasse that neither the Emperor nor the German Government has retreated a single step from the positions they took at the beginning of the troubles in South Africa.

To the contrary, it is impossible to mistake the utterances of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in which the assertions of the London papers that Germany was anxiously offering apologies for its interference in the Boer conflict are branded as unmitigated falsehoods. The Zeitung claims to voice the sentiment of the Fatherland. It says that the English public is deceived by these papers, and made to believe that the Germans have crawled in a hole like cowards, because of the overwhelming

naval demonstration of Great Britain.

As if they were all instructed at once before going to press, the official journals come out with daring headlines, describing Kaiser Wilhelm's angry irritation over these attacks of the London newspapers. The latter, it is claimed, put the Kaiser in a false light, as if he were forced to back down from his attitude, as evinced in his encouraging dispatch to President Krueger after the defeat of Dr. Jameson and his men.

It is officially announced that Emperor William will insist upon an authoritative denial by the British Government of these alleged falsehoods of the London press. It goes without saying that the Salisbury Cabinet will resist this demand to the last, as it is not anxious to lose the popularity which was so easily obtained by the apparent change in the situation.

The advocates of an aggressive colonial policy see now a favorable opportunity to push their bills for more generous appropriations through the Reichstag. They will also introduce a bill this week for the permanent establishment of a marine station in East Africa, which, of course, will go hand in hand with a considerable increase and improvement of the German navy.

All this does not diminish the all-absorbing interest taken in the coming quarter centennial celebration of the birth of the German Empire next Saturday. I learn to-day that the Kaiser will grant amnesty to a large number of political offenders now serving sentence in German prisons. It is believed that nearly all the editors and Socialists who have lately been convicted and sentenced for lese majeste will be released on that day. His Majesty has also ordered lithographic reproductions of an autograph letter from his grandfather, which treats of the founding of the empire. These fac-similes will be presented to the guests invited at the big banquet in the Schloss.

Count Caprivi, the second Chancellor of the Empire, has accepted the Emperor's invitation to be present at the banquet. To-day occurred the opening of the Prussian Landtag. Chancellor von Hohenlohe delivered the usual speech from the throne, in which he showed a decided improvement

Continued on Second Page.

NEW YORK ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Splendid Work Being Done to Secure the National Convention.

Free Silver Men Now Threaten to Bolt if This City Is Chosen.

Cincinnati Said to Be Favored by the Administration in the Interest of Carlisle.

CITIZENS AND TAMMANY UNITED.

The New York Delegation Holds a Rousing Mass Meeting and Demonstrates That It Is Thoroughly in Earnest This Time.

By Julius Chambers.

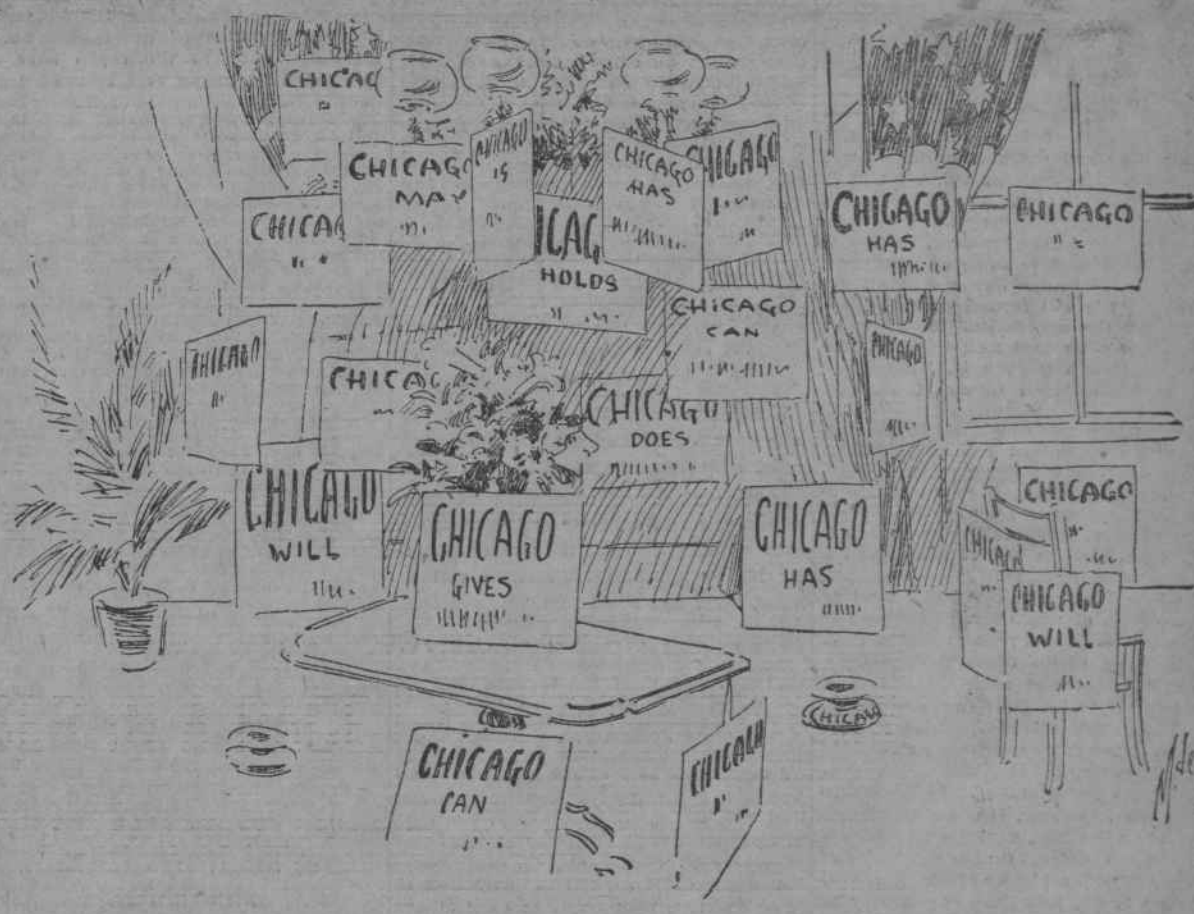
Washington, Jan. 15.—John D. Crimmins is the bearer of a letter from William C. Whitney assigning reasons why he could not be here personally in the interest of New York. The letter is addressed to the National Committee, and he urges in the strongest terms that the convention be held in New York; that it will be wise to do so for political reasons. The matter will be read to the committee to-morrow by Colonel John B. Fellows, one of the speakers in New York's behalf.

If there were any doubts about New York's sincerity in wanting the convention, that delusion was dispelled to-night by a rousing meeting of the New York delegation. There were present John D. Crimmins, F. B. Thurber, James H. Breslin, A. B. De Free, James J. Coogan, John Burke, George W. Williams, Thomas J. Gilroy, E. L. Merrifield, Chevalier C. A. Barratoni, ex-Comptroller Myers, E. L. Ridgway, Samuel Carpenter, G. B. Goodwin, J. H. Hagerty, Isidor Struss, Robert B. Roosevelt, John J. Amory, Judge Sanford, C. F. Wild, William J. Kinney, Simon Ford, James J. Martin, R. E. A. Doot, Dock Commissioner Docherty, Post Master C. W. Dayton, Congressman Suizer, Cummings, McCellan and Bartlett; John W. Forke and many others.

Reports were made by members of the sub-committees who had been assigned to



A Corner in the New York Headquarters.



Puzzle—Guess Whose Cozy Headquarters These Are?



SOME OF THE NEW YORKERS WHO ARE WORKING TO SECURE THE NATIONAL CONVENTION